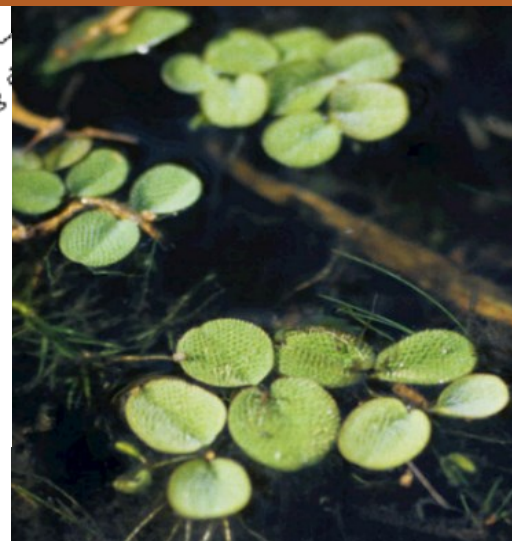
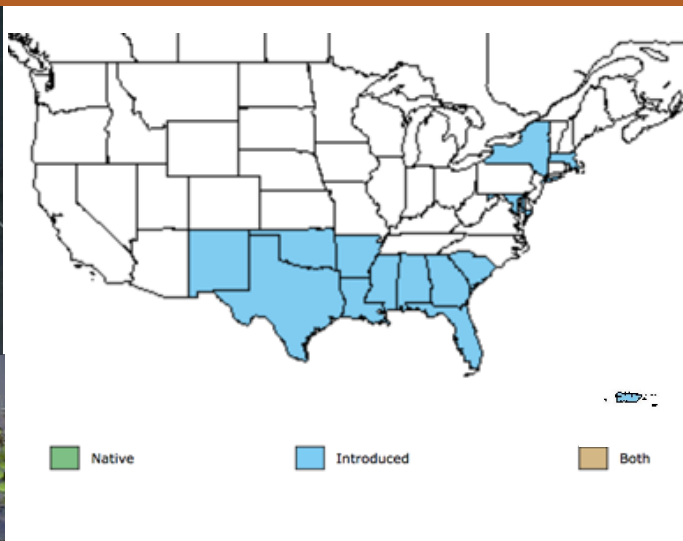


USACE Invasive Plant Species Best Management Practices

Common Salvinia/Water Fern (*Salvinia minima*) - Salviniaceae (Floating Fern)



Habitat & Life History

Annual, perennial - Floating-leaved forb/herb - OBL

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention

Chemical

Biological

Mechanical

Cultural



PREVENTION

- Combat infestation with competitive exclusion using native vegetation & containment measures



CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—bispiribac, carfentrazone, diquat, flumioxazin, fluridone, penoxsulam
- Use-pattern—spot or broadcast, water column
- *Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate & use-pattern



BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

- Agent—*Cyrtobagus salviniae* (salvinia weevil)
- Rearing/Release—field collection & transport, mass rear in cultures, may require viable plant materials



MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Hand pull, net, rake, seine, floating booms (containment)



CULTURAL CONTROL

- Saline flushes, drawdown, nutrient abatement



MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to administer herbicides in early spring
- Monitoring—follow up with further treatment if necessary
- Niche-filling/Restoration—deter invaders with biological control & competitive native vegetation



COMMENTS

- Common salvinia spreads by daughter plants; mechanical control may contribute to unintentional spread. Whole plants or fragments are easily transportable & desiccation occurs slowly. Proper plant identification is essential for biological & chemical control since giant salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*) looks similar.



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Contributors, data sources, documentation @ apcrp.el.erdc.dren.mil